

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
TEXARKANA DIVISION

ROBERT JOHNSON, JR.

PLAINTIFF

v.

Civil No. 04-4145

JO ANNE B. BARNHART,  
Commissioner, Social  
Security Administration

DEFENDANT

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Plaintiff, Robert Johnson, appealed to this Court from the denial of supplemental security income benefits (hereinafter "SSI"), by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration (hereinafter "Commissioner"). On February 2, 2006, the undersigned remanded this matter to the Commissioner for further consideration (Doc. #11 & 12).

Plaintiff's attorney, Michael Angel, filed Plaintiff's Motion for Allowance of Attorney's Fees Pursuant to *The Equal Access to Justice Act*, (hereinafter the "EAJA"), on April 13, 2006 (Doc. #13-15). The Commissioner responded on April 27, 2006 (Doc. #16). This matter is now ready for consideration.

28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A) provides that the Court must award attorney's fees to a prevailing social security claimant unless the Commissioner's position in denying benefits was substantially justified. The Commissioner has the burden of proving that the denial of benefits was substantially justified. *Jackson v. Bowen*, 807 F.2d 127, 128 (8th Cir. 1986).

Plaintiff is the prevailing party in this matter. The Commissioner does not oppose the award of a reasonable attorney's fee under the EAJA, does not object to the hourly rate requested and does not object to the number of hours for which counsel seeks compensation (Doc. #16, p. 1). The Court construes this lack of opposition to the award of a reasonable

fee as an admission that the government's decision to deny benefits was not "substantially justified."

An award of attorney's fees under the *EAJA* is appropriate even though at the conclusion of the case, plaintiff's attorney may be authorized to charge and collect a fee pursuant to *42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)*. Recovery of attorney's fees under both the *EAJA* and *42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)* was specifically allowed when Congress amended the *EAJA* in 1985. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796, 122 S.Ct. 1817, 1822, 152 L.Ed.2d 996 (2002), citing *Pub.L. 99-80, § 3, 99 Stat. 186* (1985).

To permit a fee award under the *EAJA*, assuming, of course, that the necessary standard is met, in addition to that allowed by the district court out of a claimant's past-due benefits does no more than reimburse the claimant for his or her expenses and results in no windfall for the attorney.

*Meyers v. Heckler*, 625 F.Supp. 228, 231 (S.D.Ohio 1985). Furthermore, awarding fees under both acts facilitates the purposes of the *EAJA*, which is to shift to the United States the prevailing party's litigation expenses incurred while contesting unreasonable government action. *Id.* See also, *Cornella v. Schweiker*, 728 F.2d 978 (8th Cir. 1984).

In determining a reasonable attorney's fee, the Court will in each case consider the following factors: time and labor required; the difficulty of questions involved; the skill required to handle the problems presented; the attorney's experience, ability, and reputation; the benefits resulting to the client from the services; the customary fee for similar services; the contingency or certainty of compensation; the results obtained; and the amount involved.

*Allen v. Heckler*, 588 F.Supp. 1247 (W.D.N.Y. 1984).

The statutory ceiling for *EAJA* fee awards is \$125.00 per hour. See *28 U.S.C. §*

2412(d)(2)(A). Plaintiff's attorney requests an award under the *EAJA*, at the rate of \$150.00 per hour for the 16.95 hours which he asserts were devoted to the representation of plaintiff in this Court. In support of his request for a higher hourly rate, he has attached a copy of the Consumer Price Index indicating an increase in the cost of living (Doc. #14, attachment #2).

As has been noted, the Commissioner has raised no objection. However, we conclude that an award based upon an hourly rate of \$148.00 per hour, reflecting an increase in the cost of living, will result in consistent hourly fee awards in cases in Arkansas. See *Johnson v. Sullivan*, 919 F.2d 503, 505 (8th Cir. 1990). Thus, based upon the above factors, we find that an appropriate hourly rate for the award of attorney's fees in this case is \$148.00 per hour.

Further, we have reviewed counsel's itemization of time contained in his Declaration (Doc. #15). Counsel seeks reimbursement for .75 hours expended on September 20, 2004 (Doc. #15, p. 1). This administrative work was performed approximately one (1) month prior to the date this action was filed in the district court, thus it cannot be compensated under the *EAJA*. *Cornella v. Schweiker*, 728 F.2d 978, 988-989 (8th Cir. 1984).

Accordingly, the undersigned deducts .75 hours from the compensable time sought.

In addition, counsel seeks compensation for one (1) hour on October 18, 2004 ("Received and reviewed In Forma Pauperis. Reviewed file, drafted complaint, completed necessary paperwork to proceed in District Court (summons, cover sheet, memo to file) and forwarded to District Court for processing") (Doc. #15, p. 1). Work which could have been performed by support staff is not compensable under the *EAJA*. *Granville House, Inc. v.*

*Department of HEW*, 813 F.2d 881, 884 (8th Cir. 1987). Thus, an additional .5 hours must be deducted, for a total deduction of 1.25 hours. The remainder of the time asserted to be spent in representation of the plaintiff before the district court, is found to be reasonable. Thus, we find that plaintiff's counsel is entitled to compensation under the *EAJA* for 15.7 hours.

Accordingly, we find that counsel is entitled to compensation for 15.7 hours at the rate of \$148.00 per hour for a total attorney's fee award of \$2,323.60 under the *EAJA*.

The parties are reminded that the award herein under the *EAJA* will be taken into account at such time as a reasonable fee is determined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406, in order to prevent double recovery by counsel for the plaintiff.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May, 2006.

/s/ Bobby E. Shepherd

HONORABLE BOBBY E. SHEPHERD  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE